

5272. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 30 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10275. Sample No. 23078-F.)

On July 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 30 bags of corn meal at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1943, by the Davis Milling Co., Inc., from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence therein of rodent excreta fragments and rodent hairs. The article was labeled in part: "Mayo * * * Meal for Meals Bolted."

On August 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

FLOUR

Nos. 5273 to 5284 report actions involving flour that was found to be contaminated with one or more types of filth, such as beetles, weevils, larvae and larvae fragments, cast skins, pupae, insects and insect fragments, rodent excreta, rodent hairs and hair fragments, rodent urine, and small pieces of chewed paper. The flour reported in Nos. 5173 to 5177 had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The time of contamination in the remaining cases was not determined.

5273. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 1,198 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10140. Sample No. 22651-F.)

This product was stored under insanitary conditions after shipment in interstate commerce. Many of the bags had been gnawed by rodents, rodent pellets and urine stains were observed on several of the bags, and samples taken from the flour were found to be contaminated with filth.

On June 24, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 1,198 bags of flour at Philadelphia, Pa., in the possession of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 13, 1943, from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, rodent excreta, rodent hair fragments, and small pieces of chewed paper, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Sunnyfield Family Flour."

On July 12, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5274. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 122 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 10192. Sample No. 28007-F.)

This product was stored under insanitary conditions after shipment in interstate commerce. Mouse excreta was seen on and between the bags, some of the bags were rodent-gnawed, and many contained urine stains.

On July 6, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 122 bags of flour at Atlanta, Ga., in the possession of Alterman Brothers, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 16, 1942, and January 20, 1943, from Wichita, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Full Strength Washburn Crosby Gold Medal Bleached Flour."

On August 2, 1943, the Alterman Brothers, claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5275. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 15 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10465. Sample Nos. 20116-F to 20118-F, incl.)

This product was stored under insanitary conditions. Portions of the product contained larvae and beetles, rodent pellets and urine stains were found on some of the bags, and flour taken from some of the bags was found to contain urine.

On August 23, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Massachu-

setts filed a libel against 15 bags of flour at Cambridge, Mass., in the possession of the William Rydberg Baking Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 16 to April 28, 1943, from Buffalo, N. Y., Lyons, N. Y., and Waupaca, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Youkon Flour Bleached," "Acme Medium White Pure Rye Flour," or "Round Table Pastry Flour."

On September 20, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5276. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 19 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered denatured and sold for hog feed. (F. D. C. No. 10169. Sample No. 56505-F.)

This product was stored under insanitary conditions. Mouse pellets were found on and around the bags. All the bags were rodent-gnawed or had been tunneled by mice, and most of the bags contained urine stains.

On June 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 19 bags of flour at Scranton, Pa., in possession of the Scranton Baker Supply Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 2, 1943, by the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. from Milwaukee, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, rodent excreta and rodent hairs, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Krause Short-N-Rich Flour."

On August 23, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On September 16, 1943, the order of destruction was amended to provide that the product be denatured and sold as hog feed.

5277. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 79 Paper Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10133. Sample No. 23640-F.)

This product was stored under insanitary conditions after shipment in interstate commerce. A number of the bags were rodent-gnawed and contained urine stains. Rodent pellets were found on and around the bags, and samples of flour taken from the torn bags contained rodent excreta and rodent hairs.

On or about June 14, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 79 paper bags of flour at Camden, N. J., in the possession of the Food Fair Stores, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 7 and 14, 1943, by the Food Fair Stores, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Best XXXX All Purpose Enriched Flour Bleached."

On August 4, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5278. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 220 Bags and 487 Bags of Flour. Decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for conversion into stock or poultry feed. (F. D. C. No. 10253. Sample Nos. 8985-F, 8986-F.)

On July 14 and 15, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas filed libels against 707 bags of flour at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in the period from on or about January 15 to May 6, 1943, by the Dobry Flour Mills, Inc., from Yukon, Okla.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, insects, larvae, and insect fragments in both lots and, in addition, rodent pellets in one lot. The article was labeled in part: "Golden Treat Heart of the Wheat * * * Flour," or "Enriched * * * Silver Peaks Finest Grade Flour."

On August 5, 1943, Gordon, Sewall & Co., Inc., of Houston, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for conversion into stock or poultry feed under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.